considerations of future employment contribute to the choice. The Faculties of Medicine and Law have both the largest number and the highest proportion of Jews.

Country or City.	Year.	Total Number of Jewish Students	Percentage which the Jews formed of the Jewish Student in Medicine	Percentage which the Jews formed among the Medical Student in Medicine	Percentage which the Jews formed of the Jewish Student in Jurisprudence	Percentage which the Jews formed among the Law Student in Jurisprudence
Germany	1929/	2,970	28-5	5-7	34-6	4-9
Vienna •	1929	2.110	40-3	32-7	25-5	17-7
Hungary	1930	1.350	28-6	12-5	45-3	10-6
Poland	1928/	7.159	9-9	18-9	43-0	26-0
Latvia	1930/	744	10-5	9-9	35-9	10-0
U.S.A. .	1918/	14,837		16-4	••	21-6

The above figures for Germany relate to German Jews only, while those for Vienna include a large number of foreign Jews; those for Poland and Hungary are artificially reduced by restrictions which force many Jews from these countries to study abroad.

The number of Jews studying dentistry, political economy, philology, and chemistry was far lower than of those studying medicine and jurisprudence, while there were few or hardly any Jewish students of mining, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, shipbuilding, forestry, etc. The choice of subjects by Jews does not depend on their personal inclinations or abilities; they have little chance of obtaining employment in the public services or in large undertakings, and therefore turn (or used to turn) to what are (or were) liberal professions (law and medicine).

Moreover, the Jewish students, in a higher degree than the non-Jewish, come from the poorer classes, and can only with difficulty obtain the necessary money from their parents or earn it themselves. They therefore must give preference to subjects which require a short course of study, or give an early opportunity for earning.